

## TURKS' FINAL STAND BEGINS AT TCHATALDJA

Investing Bulgarian Force Presents a Front Extending 30 Miles Across Peninsula.

## RIFT IN THE ALLIES' LUTE

Servians Begin to Work Against the "Autonomous Albania" Agreed Upon Before Opening of Hostilities.

London, Nov. 5.—It was officially announced in Constantinople to-day that fighting has begun between the Bulgarians and Turks at the Tchataldja forts, twenty-five miles from the capital, according to a special dispatch from that city.

Except for a few straggling detachments of men in fighting formation and for fleeing Turkish troops, the country beyond the Tchataldja forts, forming the last Turkish defences before Constantinople, is now clear of Ottoman troops.

The investing Bulgarian force on the plains below the Tchataldja hills presents a front extending about thirty miles across the peninsula.

The water supply of Constantinople was cut off to-day by a large Bulgarian force, which occupied Derkas, at the end of the line of Tchataldja, from which point the aqueduct supplying the Turkish capital starts, according to a news agency dispatch from Sofia.

The Bulgarian troops have occupied the region between Ghorlu and Tchataldja, completely surrounding the Turkish force in that district.

## Bulgarian Armies Active.

Another Bulgarian column, formed of detachments from Drama and other captured towns, is marching on the seaport of Kavala, on the Aegean Sea.

An allied force, consisting of Bulgarians from Kuruk and Greeks from Yenidje-Vardar, is proceeding by forced marches to Salonica.

The second Bulgarian army, commanded by General Kutincheff, is marching along the coast of the Sea of Marmora to effect a junction with the Bulgarian army commanded by General Dimitreff at Tchataldja.

To get on the move so quickly the Bulgarian troops must have worked hard, as they have thousands of wounded Turks and Bulgarians to care for, while they have had to burn or bury a large number of killed.

The Servian troops are going loyally to the support of their Bulgarian allies. It is officially stated in a dispatch from Belgrade that the Servians, having annihilated the Turkish army in Macedonia, have been ordered to assist the Bulgarians, Greeks and Montenegrins.

A large force of Servians has already passed through Sofia on the way to Adrianople, the bombardment of which continues without abatement.

The British attitude in the Balkan situation was explained to-day in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, who was loudly cheered, when in reply to a question he said:

No one in view of the result of the war up to date, will be disposed to dispute the rights of the Balkan States to formulate the terms on which they are prepared to conclude peace.

Do not think that the great powers are more slow than other people to adjust their known views to the march of events. The powers are exchanging views in regard to the position in the Near East, but it must be a very delicate matter for them to interfere between two powers unless they do so at the request of both.

Asked whether Great Britain could not follow the precedent of Mr. Roosevelt in the Russo-Japanese War, Sir Edward did not reply.

## Sir Edward Grey Speaks.

Referring again to the war, Sir Edward Grey said nothing untoward had happened at Constantinople. The situation there remained as it was yesterday, the city being in a state of apprehension as to what might happen.

Sir Edward denied that Great Britain had given a warning of any kind to Bulgaria. The movements of British ships and their intentions were precisely similar to those of the other powers—namely, to protect lives. The steps had been taken as a result of communications which had passed between the powers.

The chancelleries of Europe are giving undivided attention to the diplomatic situation arising out of the hostilities. Austria-Hungary, which after all is the country most directly interested of the great powers, being the nearest neighbor to the Balkan States, will, it is believed, not sit quietly by and see the Balkan League establish itself across her path to the Aegean Sea, in which direction her trade is expanding, while at the same time the Servians spread themselves to the Adriatic. The Austrian government points out that the Albanians are as much a nation as any of the allies and that Albania should be reserved for the Albanians.

## Question of Albania.

The first sign of dissension among the Balkan allies themselves comes in a dispatch from Belgrade, in which it is said the Servians are beginning to declare that the "autonomous Albania," which was agreed upon before the war started, has now faded away. In the dispatch the Mussulman Albanians who fought against the Servian troops are blamed for the change in the Servian attitude.

Instead of the twenty-mile stretch of the Adriatic coast hitherto claimed by Servia, the same dispatch says that Servia now wants sixty miles, and that in return Montenegro is to get more than her allotted third share of the district of Novipazar. The correspondent remarks significantly:

"The Emperor of Russia will be taken as arbitrator between Servia and Bulgaria in regard to those conquests which were not foreseen in the original agreement between the allies."

A war correspondent at Mustapha Pacha, learns from a refugee that Adri-

anople has provisions sufficient to stand a siege of twenty days. The garrison numbers 60,000 regulars and 20,000 irregulars. Disturbances are occurring within the city between the soldiery and civilians, who have been placed on short rations.

A Budapest dispatch reports that a Servian column has occupied Monastir. From Podgoritzia comes word that King Nicholas has sent another demand to Scutari to surrender within forty-eight hours, failing which the bombardment would be renewed.

Malta, Nov. 5.—Rear Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne sailed from here to-day for Turkish waters in command of the cruisers Good Hope and Dartmouth.

## READY FOR MEDIATION

France, at Turkey's Request, Sounds Other Powers.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The Turkish Ambassador, Rifat Pacha, presented to M. Poincaré, the Premier and Foreign Minister, this evening the request of the Turkish government for mediation, and the Foreign Office immediately took steps to acquaint the other powers with the new Ottoman proposal. The Turkish note says:

The Ottoman government requests the great powers to undertake collective mediation, with a view to the immediate cessation of hostilities and the determination of the conditions of peace.

Before undertaking to act, M. Poincaré emphasized to the Turkish Ambassador that it must be clearly understood that all idea of exercising pressure was excluded, and that the powers could not undertake the task unless all the belligerents were agreeable thereto.

On Rifat Pacha signifying his agreement with this view, M. Poincaré notified all the powers that France was ready to join with them in the action requested by Turkey.

## CRUISER IN THE BOSPORUS

British Warship First to Arrive—Winty Weather Begins.

Constantinople, Nov. 5.—The British cruiser Weymouth entered the Dardanelles to-day and will arrive in the Bosphorus some time to-night. She is the first foreign war vessel to reach Constantinople for the protection of foreign residents. French and Russian warships are expected to arrive to-morrow.

No important news has reached here from the seat of war in the Eastern Turkish provinces, and none at all in regard to the operations around Scutari, Yanina, Monastir and Salonica.

The Turks are pouring troops into the forts along the Tchataldja line, where they are preparing for a renewal of the struggle against the Bulgarians. The weather is very cold and rain is falling on the plains. It is snowing in the mountains and this renders the movements of both armies very difficult.

## FOREIGN FINANCIAL FIELD

London Market Fairly Firm—Paris and Berlin Weak.

London, Nov. 5.—Money was more plentiful and discount rates were a shade easier to-day.

The uncertainties of the Near Eastern situation and Continental selling caused a drooping tendency on the Stock Exchange, but the market developed a better tone in the afternoon, and a fair recovery followed on rumors that the powers are likely to reach an agreement soon on the Balkan question. Shipping shares were weak on realizing.

The American was the best section. Prices opened around parity and then advanced under the lead of Union Pacific. New York buying and bear covering held prices firm during the day and the market closed from 1/4 to 1/2 higher.

Consols closed 1-16 higher for the account at 74.

Berlin, Nov. 5.—Trading was dull and prices were weaker on the Bourse to-day. Exchange on London, 20 marks 54 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 4 per cent.

Private rate of discount, 4 per cent.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The Bourse opened heavy to-day. Later the tone was better, and prices closed steady and above the lowest.

Three per cent rentes closed 27 1/2 centimes lower, at 83 francs 55 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 25 centimes for checks.

Private rate of discount, 2 1/2 per cent.

## MRS. PFISTER A SUICIDE

Was American Wife of Italian Navy Lieutenant.

Rome, Nov. 5.—Signora Carlo Pfister, who was Miss Esther Laughlin, of St. Louis, committed suicide here to-day. Her family attribute her act to neurasthenia. She was the wife of Lieutenant Carlo Pfister, formerly Italian naval attaché at Washington.

## SUICIDE FROM FERRYBOAT

Motion Picture Man, on Job, Gets Views of Search.

By chance a moving picture operator on the immigration cutter Immigrant managed to get a few hundred feet of film of an actual search for the body of a man who jumped from the Staten Island ferryboat Manhattan on one of its trips north from St. George.

The incident occurred about 10:15 a. m. yesterday, when the Manhattan was about abeam the Statue of Liberty. There were not many passengers on the upper deck of the ferryboat, and, taking advantage of this partial seclusion, a man of about thirty-five years of age walked rapidly to the rail, climbed upon it and jumped into the bay. An overcoat which he held in his hand at the time blew away and floated upon the surface not far from where his hat had drifted when the man sank. The man did not come to the surface.

It is thought that the body was drawn under the ferryboat and probably mutilated by the screws. The Manhattan, which was making about fourteen knots at the time, stopped when about three hundred yards away and lowered a lifeboat. The Mutual tug John J. Timmins, which was close by, went to the place where the overcoat was floating and hauled it aboard.

Meanwhile the Immigrant, with the moving picture man aboard, steamed toward the tug to help look for the missing man. An empty spectacle case and 42 cents were found in the pockets of the coat.

A war correspondent at Mustapha Pacha, learns from a refugee that Adri-

## GENERAL REVOLT OF WOMEN PREDICTED

Their Eyes Opened by Campaign Just Closed—Not Content To Be "Political Outcasts" Longer.

By Ida Husted Harper.

How do the women of New York, who think they are to put it moderately—at least (qual to those of any other state in the Union, like the idea of being classed with idiots, insane, convicted criminals and boys under twenty-one on every Election Day? That brilliant gathering at the New York State Suffrage Headquarters hearing election returns should have adjourned and gone down to Chinatown for sympathy. This could not have been found at any other foreign quarter in the city, for the residents of every one, no matter from what part of the earth they have come, may vote for every official and every measure if they have complied with the simple requirements for naturalization.

It is only upon women, native born, educated, patriotic, devoted to social welfare in all its forms, that the state has placed the stigma of disfranchisement. Except in the villages and a few small cities, they are not permitted to vote even on school questions, nor can those who pay taxes vote on matters requiring special taxation. Does the Empire State feel proud of its attitude toward its women? Does it expect to get the best government by excluding from its electorate that half of its citizens which, taken as a whole, represents temperance, morality, obedience to law, devotion to home and family?

## Political Pariahs.

The state could well afford to drop for awhile its political reform parties and good government clubs and law and order leagues, and devote itself to the task of placing the ballot in the hands of women. And the women themselves, if they could be persuaded to abandon their endless tinkering efforts to repair the damages to society and use their energies to get the power to deal with the causes, would be in a position to do effective, permanent work. The dilettante character of whatever they try to do while disfranchised is never quite so apparent as when they break into politics. Could there be a greater satire than the situation of those thousands of women who for months have been campaigning for the various parties and then on Election Day must hover around the outside of the polls making their last appeals to the "males" as they pass in to give the verdict? There is not one of them who has not in his heart a feeling of contempt for those women and all women whom the government has branded as political outcasts.

How can the women of forty-two states not feel a deep resentment against the men of those states when they see in six others the women invested with every right of citizenship, recording their votes for the ruler of the nation, for their representatives in Congress and Legislature, for their state officials, for amending their constitutions and for public measures of various kinds.

What are the superior qualifications of

the women in those six Western states that the men should grant them entire political equality? What is the reason that in not one Eastern or Southern state have the men considered their women worthy of a voice in political matters? Is it a reproach to the women or to the men? As long as no state enfranchised women they could regard their inferior position as a misfortune shared in common, but now that the men in six states have lifted them out of it there should be a general revolt. And there will be. This campaign, with its many issues so especially appealing to women, has opened their eyes and awakened their consciousness to a realization of their helpless and subordinate position such as they never had before. It has been the best object lesson in the need of the suffrage ever given, and the leaders in the movement for it will find henceforth not so much necessity for making converts as for directing the forces already eager for action. It is high time that some other use should be found for women in a campaign than standing them up on the platform at a national convention to throw the delegates into hysterics or parading them on floats through the public streets for the entertainment of the multitude.

## Women Demand a Change.

Throughout the campaign here in New York State there has been a constant appeal by the speakers to the women who have formed a large part of the audiences. All the issues have been carefully set forth, and then the women have been implored to—what? To vote for me or my candidates or my party? O, no, but to go home and "influence" the men of their families! As said men were generally present and listening to the spellbinder, it seems as if they might have been able to make up their own minds. Since women are not considered capable of voting themselves, by what logic can it be assumed that they are capable of instructing the men of their household how to vote?

The manager of the Republican women's organization, Miss Boswell, has several times quoted in her speeches a significant little verse written many years ago by an Indiana woman, Mrs. Emma Carlton:

The lightning bug is brilliant,  
But it hasn't any mind.  
It blunders through creation  
With its headlight on behind.

This has been just the trouble with men in general, and politicians in particular, regarding women suffrage. They haven't seen its approach because their headlight has looked down the track behind instead of in front. Now women have flagged the train and it will have to stop and take them aboard. The metaphor may be mixed, but the fact is clear. No matter who has been elected President, no matter how many suffrage amendments have been won or lost, women are done with "indirect influence," done with the power-behind-the-throne business. They intend to sit on the throne and wield the direct power of a sovereign voter.

## WINS ALTITUDE RECORD

H. B. Brown Takes Woman Passenger Up 5,000 Feet.

The Aeronautical Society had one of its best tournaments on the aviation field at Oakwood Heights, Staten Island, yesterday. Five thousand persons watched Harry Bingham Brown, in a Wright biplane, carry a woman passenger higher in the air than any woman had yet been, thus winning the American altitude record. The only thing to mar the meet was the rapid fall of dusk, that made it necessary for the officials to build bonfires on the field for the benefit of the flyers.

George W. Beatty, in a Wright biplane, sailed into the air five times while demonstrating the qualifying flights necessary to obtaining an international pilot's license. Once he took up with him Mrs. J. W. Musgrave, wife of a Stapleton dentist. On reaching the ground she sobbily declared the only fault of the trip was the fact that while so high in the air she was unable to talk. When her husband heard that he smilingly remarked that he hoped his wife would first day make a trip.

Harry Bingham Brown made six trips also. On his first trip he took with him Mrs. Isabella Patterson, who came all the way from Vancouver, B. C. It was she who sailed five thousand feet toward the heavens—higher than any other woman. Together they sailed away for eight miles, at one time being well over the ocean beyond South Beach.

Brown also took Private Robert G. Sharrett, of the 1st Company, Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., who made observations upon paper, dropping them in small parachutes to the ground, where they were picked up by Boy Scout officers. Later C. Arzo Stiles went with him, and from a height of three thousand feet released four pigeons from a cage.

Young Cecil Peoli ably managed one of Captain Baldwin's machines, known as the "Red Devil"—the fastest machine on the field. He sailed to a height of 3,500 feet.

Miss Ruth Law sailed with Mme. Dare, who used to hang by her teeth from a parachute released from a balloon. Miss Law also had as a passenger a very pretty young girl—Miss Beale Dorsey, of No. 54 West 19th street—who gained that privilege by drawing the lucky grandstand seat number. She said she cried while in the air. Later Charles Lee Calder and Dillon Hoffman went up and shot at toy balloons. Calder won the contest by making five straight hits.

## AUSTRIAN AVIATOR KILLED

Wing of Aeroplane Collapses When at Great Height.

Vienna, Austria, Nov. 5.—An Austrian military aviator was killed this morning while flying around the army aerodrome at the military station of Goerz he fell from a considerable height owing to the collapse of one of the wings of his aeroplane. He was not dead when picked up, but expired soon afterward at the hospital.

The fatality recorded above raises to 208 the number of men and women killed while flying in heavier-than-air machines. During the month of October last fourteen fatalities were recorded.

## WOMEN THANK TRIBUNE

Real Newspaper Bulletins Give Suffragists Election News.

The suffragists were calm through it all. Interested? Oh, yes, in a mild and impersonal way, but it didn't make the least bit of difference to them who was elected.

"The President hasn't a single thing to say about suffrage," they asserted cheerfully, "nor the Governor, either. It's only the members of the Assembly that can make any difference to us, and we don't care what their party is, so long as they vote for us."

There was a large crowd at the "State," at No. 159 Madison avenue, attracted by the promise of real newspaper bulletins from the Tribune. All the other suffrage headquarters in the city closed their doors and went to join the "State's" party. Early in the evening, when the reports arrived thick and fast and it was not yet certain who was ahead, there was huge excitement, and the women crowded about the big blackboard, where, under the words "By special service from The New York Tribune," Miss Harriet May Mills was writing down the reports.

A few Wilson enthusiasts, forgetting that suffragists are non-partisan, were reproved by the leaders for indulging in handclapping, and they quickly subsided. After that the company composed itself to listen to suffrage prophecies and "whistlings to keep their courage up."

They didn't hear a word from the states where suffrage amendments were being voted upon.

"Never mind," chirped Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, "even if we lose all six of them, by to-morrow night new campaigns will be started."

"Nothing can stop the suffrage movement," continued Mrs. Ida Husted Harper. "When one of the oldest and greatest papers in New York comes out for it, as The Tribune has, it is significant of the general attitude of the country."

Then Dr. Shaw moved a vote of thanks to The Tribune for its election courtliness, which was carried unanimously.

## ARTIST HANGS HIMSELF

W. G. Schneider Leaves Note of Apology—Had Nerve Trouble.

Thrusting his head through the noose of a trunk strap and drawing up his legs from the floor, William G. Schneider, an artist, strangled himself some time early yesterday in the Hotel Latham, in East 28th street.

A chambermaid attempted to get into Mr. Schneider's room at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and when she failed told the manager, A. L. Pratt, who looked over the transom. He called in Dr. Peter J. Gibbons, of No. 289 Madison avenue, and Coroner Hellenstein. The body was cut down from where it hung on the bathroom door.

Two letters were found in the room, one addressed to William Jean Beaulieu, of No. 308 West End avenue. This letter, which was unsigned, said the writer was sorry to cause trouble to the hotel and his friends, but that he was tired of living, and wished succor from his nervous affliction. He wrote that he had no rest in several days.

Bottles of medicine in his room showed he had been taking treatment for his nerves and for his eyes. The manager of the hotel said Schneider had appeared to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown, and had certainly been getting worse since he registered there, September 28.

There was another letter, addressed to Arthur Schneider, a brother of the dead man. This was sealed. Arthur Schneider is also an artist. William Schneider was forty-nine years old.

## THE OPTIMIST.



Ah, well! I guess I can stand it for four years.

## HART QUILTS BECKER CASE

Grant Denies That Shay Has Been Retained for Appeal.

## M'INTYRE KEEPS SILENT

No Truth in Report of Benefit for Gunmen, Judge Wahle Says—"Don't Need Money."

John W. Hart, counsel of record for Charles Becker, announced yesterday that he had withdrawn from the case.

This move adds to the tangle of lawyers that has enmeshed the Becker case for the last four days, leaving, as it does, Becker without a counsel of record for the time being.

Until District Attorney Whitman receives a formal notice of substitution from Mr. Hart, the latter is still officially Becker's counsel of record.

As yesterday was a legal holiday, Mr. Whitman was unable to say if Mr. Hart had served such a notice on him through the mails, and Mr. Hart declined to say, declaring he intended to sit back tight and watch developments.

Louis J. Grant, who declared he had been legally retained to fight the case of Becker through the Court of Appeals, reiterated the statement, last night, that Joseph A. Shay was not connected with the case.

"Only Mr. McIntyre, who was Becker's chief counsel during the trial, and myself are Becker's counsel," Mr. Grant said last night. "Anyone else so posing is doing so to exploit himself at the expense of Becker, and this applies to Mr. Shay. As for him, he was never Becker's counsel."

John F. McIntyre professed himself as much in the dark yesterday as at any time since his return to the city on Monday.

"I do not know any reason why Mr. Hart should go out of the case," said Mr. McIntyre, "and I do not know why any others should come in. Of course I have not seen Becker since his conviction, and cannot say what he has done, but if the matter does not clarify itself within a few days, I will have a statement written at that time from Mr. Becker, whom I intend to see very shortly."

Ex-Magistrate Charles G. F. Wahle denied last night that the "benefit" for Monday night at the Ford A. C., an East Side sporting club, was for his clients, the four gunmen.

"There is no truth in the story," said Judge Wahle, "that these four men need money to defend themselves. The question of fee was settled some weeks ago. One of these defendants has a good sized bank account, and one of the others is not entirely poor."

Just which of the gunmen had proved so thrifty, Judge Wahle refused to say. The trial of the four—"Gyp" and the Blood, "Lefty" Louis, "Dago" Frank and "Whitey" Lewis—is set for Friday.

## UNHURT IN WRECKED AERO

William Harper, Jr., Has a Remarkable Escape.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Garden City, Long Island, Nov. 5.—One of the remarkable escapes which are sometimes experienced by aviators happened to William Harper, Jr. here this afternoon, when his monoplane fell fifty feet, turned turtle and smashed to junk on the ground with Harper underneath.

A broken wire caused the machine to drop, the aviator losing control, and as the machine weighs 1,100 pounds and has a wing spread of fifty feet it was thought the aviator would be killed. When the rescuers pulled him from beneath the wreck he was found to be without a scratch. Several supporters, which fell in a vertical position, held the heavy engine from crushing his head.

## OBITUARY.

MAJOR CHARLES F. BALDWIN.

Major Charles F. Baldwin, the last of the field officers of the 11th Regiment who served in the Civil War, died last night at the home of his son, Joseph W. Baldwin, No. 10 Woodruff avenue, Flatbush. He had been ill for more than a year with stomach trouble, and a year ago was hit by a trolley car. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of his son, The Rev. J. H. Sattler, chaplain of the 11th Regiment, will officiate. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Major Baldwin was born in Brooklyn, January 27, 1835, and was in the Controller's office under Coler, Mets and the present Controller, Mr. Frendregerast. Major Baldwin joined the 11th Regiment in 1851 as a private in Company D, afterward became its captain, and as such went to the front with his regiment in the Civil War. He was badly wounded at the first battle of Bull Run and again in the second battle of Bull Run. He was made a major for gallant and meritorious service and was honorably discharged for disability through wounds received at Grovetown, Va., on September 24, 1862.

He was a member of the 11th Regiment War Veterans' Association, Jopka Lodge F. and A. M., and Deutscher Post G. A. R. He leaves a daughter and two sons.

## COLONEL WILLIAM EVERDELL.

Colonel William Everdell, one of the founders of the 23d Regiment and the first president of its veterans' organization, died at his home, No. 312 Washington street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in New York City ninety years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn since 1815. For many years he was in the printing and engraving business with his father. Colonel Everdell was closely identified with the citizen soldiery of Brooklyn more than sixty years. He was one of those who united the old Brooklyn City Guard (Company G, 11th Regiment), on June 4, 1850, when its headquarters were in Gothic Hall, on Adams street, near Concord street. He was commissioned first lieutenant on September 21, 1852, and became captain on May 5, 1854. When the 11th Regiment answered the call of President Lincoln in April, 1861, he with others formed a home guard which ultimately became the nucleus of the 23d Regiment. Mr. Everdell became its first colonel and was in command during the Gettysburg campaign in June, 1863, resigning a few months later.

Colonel Everdell was the president of the Brooklyn Institute, serving from 1870 to 1875. He was stricken with paralysis in 1873 and retired from active work at that time. His wife, two daughters and two sons survive.

## DEAN MARTIN GESSNER.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 5.—The Very Rev. Dean Martin Gessner, fifty years a priest and forty years pastor of St. Patrick's Church, died to-night after a month's illness. He was eighty-three years old, and built \$1,000,000 worth of church property. He had predicted his own death. Dean Gessner was a terror to evil-doers and especially to the saloon traffic. He was born in Bavaria and studied at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol. In early life he was a hatter.

## LEWIS BAKER WARREN.

Lewis Baker Warren, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard Warren, died yesterday at the home of his parents, No. 1 West 72d street, in his twenty-fourth year. He had been engaged in the real estate business. The father of the young man is treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, at No. 54 Nassau street, and a director in the Liberty National Bank of New York. He is also a member of the Union League Club.

## SIEGFRED BEHRENS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Siegfried Behrens, dean of Philadelphia musicians and prominently connected with many operatic ventures, died at his home here to-day. He was seventy-two years old. He began travelling with the Max Strakosky-Adelina Patti Concert Company

In 1867. Later he began at Chicago his career as an operatic conductor with the Caroline Richings Opera Company, and continued when that organization combined with the Parepa Rosa Company. He organized a company headed by Christine Nilsson, Patti and Victor Maurel, which sang "Aida" in this country for the first time.

Mr. Behrens was local manager for the Metropolitan Opera Company.

## EDWARD H. STOKES.

Millville, N. J., Nov.